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almost entirely of the "Ward Line," which brings general cargo and takes away sugar.

Sailing vessels bring lumber and coal and take sugar to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Boston, rarely for a southern port.

Excepting the transports, there is no direct passenger travel from Guantanamo to the United States. Passengers desiring to go to the United States from Guantanamo must first go to Santiago or Havana for passage.

QUARANTINE.

The amount of shipping does not justify the establishment of a quarantine station in this harbor. An inspection is necessary, and the appointment of Dr. Fernando Nin y Caballero as sanitary inspector for the port has been recommended. He has been instructed to send vessels, requiring disinfection, to Santiago for treatment. The distance being only 40 miles, this is practical for vessels leaving Guantanamo for the United States, as well as for infected vessels arriving at Guantanamo.

The prevailing system of fees has been abolished and the doctor instructed as to the regulations applicable to that port.

Doctor Nin will send to this office weekly a report of vessels inspected, etc., a statement of the health of the city, and other facts of interest.

Respectfully submitted,

M. J. ROSENAU,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. H. M. S.

MEXICO.

Reply to inquiry concerning yellow fever in seaports.

[See letter from Secretary of the Treasury to Secretary of State, pp. 387-8.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Tampico, March 2, 1899.

SIR: I have to acknowledge receipt of Department Circular of February 11 and beg to submit the following in compliance therewith:

Permit me to refer you to my dispatch, No. 41, dated January 16, 1899, and inclosures therein, as the conditions, causes, and statistics of the yellow fever of 1898, in this port, were given; and as I believed the disease would reappear this coming summer, I asked that a physician be appointed for this port to examine carefully the vessels sailing from here to the United States, Cuban, and Porto Rican ports.

Though there has been to date no acknowledgment from Surgeon-General's office, I sincerely hope the request will be given very careful consideration.

The map herewith, inclosure No. 1, shows the surroundings of Tampico, on the one side of the river. I have marked in red ink such points as called for in the circular, such as "where ships lie," quarantine pesthouse, etc.

Replying to questions in the circular in the order given:

1. No measures of municipal sanitation have been undertaken during last twenty years, except to remove garbage from houses and dump it on margin of the laguna, where fever of 1898 started.

2. Only quarantine regulation is the visit and examination of official doctor to each vessel entering port before allowed to discharge or receive passengers or freight. This has been done since harbor was opened, about 1892.

3. The traffic of Tampico with all ports has increased greatly during the past twenty years, equally with affected as unaffected ports.

4. Officially there has been no yellow fever in Tampico since the epidemic of 1879, when about 25 per cent of the population died, until 1898, when from July 23 to November 20, 298 deaths from yellow fever were officially recorded.

Every year, however, after the rains begin there is great sickness and death from *calentura perniciosa* or pernicious malaria, which is very similar in its symptoms to yellow fever, only more fatal.

NOTE.—No one point in the river is less subject to yellow fever than another.

There is neither sewer system nor waterworks, and no determined effort being made to get them.

Prevailing wind is from southeast in summer.

As tide rises but 12 to 18 inches, the water in the lagunas, which surround the city, is practically stagnant; some of them become nearly dry after long period without rain.

There was no expense incurred in getting the map or preparing report.

Respectfully, yours,

SAM'L E. MAGILL,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople—Plague at Djiddah.

[Report No. 211.]

CONSTANTINOPLE. *February 27, 1899.*

SIR: Immediately after forwarding my report, No. 210, I received an invitation to an extra session of the International Sanitary Commission. In the above-mentioned report I reported the plague death which occurred in Djiddah on the 23d instant. A second plague death occurred on the 24th in the same town. Animal inoculations of the plague bacilli culture have given satisfactory results. The second death, according to the dispatch of Dr. Xanthopoulidis, has also been ascertained bacteriologically. It was in the person of an Indian woman, whose house is in the same quarter in which the first death occurred.

On the 25th a third plague death occurred in the person of a porter from Yemen, whose house was in the same quarter. The importance of the outbreak of plague epidemic in Djiddah depends upon the fact that, at the present moment, the Moslem pilgrims proceeding to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina for the fêtes of Bairam land at Djiddah, where the population increases rapidly. According to official news, more than 14,000 pilgrims have already landed in said town. According to the telegram announcing the third plague death as above, it is stated that 500 Javanese pilgrims have landed at Djiddah. Said outbreak of plague in the latter city is the third manifestation of the epidemic since the pilgrimage of 1896. It is well ascertained that it was not imported by the pilgrims who passed through the lazaretto of Camaran, where they undergo ten days' quarantine, but it was imported by sanitary smuggling.

Measures taken for checking the epidemic.—The sanitary steps taken in order to check the spread of plague in Djiddah, in the last two epidemics have not given any good result though said measures were qualified as